THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Formal Meeting of the Electors in Albany Yesterday.

MR. SEYMOUR CHOSEN PRESIDENT.

His Address on the Issues and Perils of the Hour.

The Ohio, Nebraska and Massachusetts Electors.

ALBANY, Dec. 5, 1876. The Electoral College met in the Senate Chamber which proved much too small to accommodate the pectators, among whom were a number of ladies. The College was called to order by Secretary of State Bigelow. He then invited Rev. Dr. Upton to open the proceedings with prayer. Deputy Secretary of State appar then called the roll of electors, each of whom ppeared at the Clerk's desk and the Secretary of State administered the constitutional oath, under which the elector declared he had not been guilty of bribery of voters. They also signed their names to this oath. This proceeding occupied about hulf an hour, and when completed the Secretary of State ennounced that all the electors were present except James H. Hol-dane and asked the pleasure of the College as to filling

Augustus Schell moved the appointment of a com mittee of three to select a suitable person to be alloted for to fill the vacancy referred to. Carried. Augustus Schell, James McQuade and Daniel B. St ohn were appointed said committee, and they retired to an adjoining room and returned in a few minutes

reporting the name of Alexander E. Orr, of New York. motion the Coilege then proceeded to ballot for an elector to fill the vacancy caused by the absence of Holdane, T. O. Cable and Silas Clark acting as tellers. After the ballot the tellers reported thirty-four votes east, all of which were cast for Alexander E. Orr.

The Secretary of State announced the choice of Mr. Orr, and that gentleman took the oath.

The Secretary of State then declared the College

complete, and stated that it was in order to proceed to hoose a permanent organization.

Dewitt C. West moved that Horatio Seymour be

chosen President of the College, Carried with ap-Messrs. West and Abel were appointed a committee

to conduct the President to the chair.

After this was done Mr. Gardiner, of New York, moved that James McQuade, of Oncida county, be appointed Secretary. Carried.

Mr. Perry, of Albany, moved that Oswald Otton-dorfer be also appointed Secretary. Carried.

President Seymour then proceeded to address the

President Seymour then proceeded to address the Cellege as follows:—

MR. SEYMOUR'S SPEKER.

The grave duty of giving in behalf of this great State its votes for the mon its citizeng wish to place in the high office of President and Vice President of these United States, has impressed itself upon the mind of men elector. We feel still more the importance of our action as this centennial year recalls the first acts in the struggle which made us a free people and the events which led to the formation of our Union and the adoption of its constitution. Our action at this time is one of the transactions necessary to the life of our government; one without which it would fall into anarchy and ruin. This day also remnds us of the growth of New York. We represent more millions of people than lived in our country when our lathers fought the battles of the revolution, or formed the government. But none of these have filled our minds with such a deep sense of the diagnay of American citizenship as the political action of the last mounts. Upon a given day more than 8,000,000 of men, moving simultaneously in all parts of this vast country, went to the ballot boxes, and gave the votes which tool their will as to the importance of the diagnay of American citizenship as the political action of the last mounts. Upon a given day more than 8,000,000 of men, moving simultaneously in all parts of this vast country, went to the ballot boxes, and gave the votes which tool their will as to the men who snould fill the highest offices in our government. When a majority of more than 300,000, represented by the proper number of electoral votes, declared their choice, all strite cased and all cheerfully yielded to the will of the people. Business began to resume its activity, public confidence grew still more strong as we thus happily rounded out the century of our existence as a people. By this grand exhibition of this faultless working of the mechanism of our government. Have we those working of the mechanism of our government. Have we t

of the world and in our own regard than we have

vital to the security of industry and of property. Such men can, if they will, by clear expressions of their opinions in ways customary in the usages of our people, settle this question in accordance with right. It is not a subject which belongs alone to those who are act, vely engaged in political affairs. It is a great American question, which concerns every citizen and every home. They can make a grand exhibition of the genus of our government and of the power of its eitherns by a calm recuke to frenzied rulers. Even those who desperately seek to hide the records of past misconduct from the knowledge of our people will quall before an aroused public. I have not uttered one word of reproach to the republican candidates for the offices of President and Vice President. I have so much respect for the character of Messrs. Hayes and Wheeler to think that they wish to be put at the head of this Union against the declared wishes of a majority of the American people. I do not doubt that if this is to be done by men in Louisiana, of whom they think as ill as we do, that they would feel that the highest offices of State would be for them not positions of honor and dignity, but political pillories, in which they would stand to be pointed at, now and hereafter, as the representatives of a foul fraud.

ONE THING ALL MEN SEE.

The republican party cannot decide its own case in its own favor gainst the majority of the American people, upon the certificate of branded men in Louisiana without making the body of our citizens and the world at large feel that it is a corrupt and partisan decision. Such juddment will not only destroy our honor and credit for the day, but will be a precedent for wrongdoing in the future. We cannot have mexican politics without Mexican finances and Mexican disorders. The business men in all civilized countries have been taught by recent bankruptices and disorders in governments made unstable by aguations to be watchful and distrustiful when they see the signitest new in power yield to the popular w

The Coilege then adjourned till ten A. M. to-morrow.

MEETING OF THE OHIO ELECTORS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

Courses, Dec. 5, 1876. During the preliminary meeting of the Ohio electors here to-day Hon. A. F. Perry, of Cincinnati, was chosen temporary chairman, and took occasion to make a speech, in the course of which he said he had recently visited Washington, where he had been allowed the superior advantage of conversing with leading public officials, who had the best means of getting
at the bottom of the political situation. While he was
convinced by what he heard that President Grant
would not use his power to illegally inaugurate Governor Hayes, he was also satisfied fully that, in case
Governor Hayes received 185 votes, steps had already
been taken which would be amply sufficient to secure
his inauguration in spite of any opposition which may
spring up in any quarter. This declaration was greeted
with appliause.

THE NEBRASKA ELECTORS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LINCOLN, Dec. 5, 1876. the proclamation of the Governor, to count the vote cast for the Presidential electors. Every effort was made by the democrats to prevent a quorum in the

(one vacancy), eight republicans; of the latter President Griggs, now Consul to Chemnitz, Germany. Seven makes a quorum. None of the democratic members appeared; two left the State as soon as they heard of the proclamation. Upon assembling seven members of the Senate were found present and a large quorum in the House. The vote of the electors was canvassed as follows:-

in the House. The vote of the electors was canvassed as follows:—

Hayes electors, 31,883 to 30,999.
Tiden electors, 16,954, to 17,554.
Cooper. 721 to 2,830.
The President of the Senate declared the Hayes electors chosen. The Legislature immediately adjourned. Then a proclamation was issued by the Governor convening the Legislature in another session to canvass the vote of the State officers and representatives in Congress, and to provide for filing the alleged vacancy occasioned by Amasa Cobb, one of the electors, being includible because of his being a disbursing officer of the United States Government Building nere.

The Legislature reassembled at three o'clock, and by vote elected Amasa Cobb elector. According to the law providing for the filling of such vacancies, they will sit to night to canvass the vote on State officers.

After a full hearing, Jadge Savage, at Omaba, refused to grant the injunction to restrain the republican electors from casting their votes.

The President and Vice President question is now settled beyond doubt as far as this State is concerned.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTORS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] BOSTON, Dec. 5, 1876. pembled in the Scuate Chamber in this wity this after-noon. The body was called to order by Hon. Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester, and then the College organ-ized by choice of ex-Governor Talbot, of Billerica, for President, and Carroll D. Wright, of Reading, for Sec-retary. The College will meet again to-morrow and cast the votes for President and Vice President.

THE VERMONT ELECTORS.

The Vermont electors met for organization to-day, Jacob Estey was chosen chairman. H. N. Soliace appeared and stated that he held the position of Postmaster, though he had since resigned. He had doubts of his right to act (on such election) as elector. He would, therefore, retire and neglect to attend. The Chairman at once declared a vacancy, and Mr. Soliace was elected and sworn in.

THE ALABAMA VOTE.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 5, 1876.
It is reported here that the candidates for electors on the republican ticket will meet here to-morrow and cast their votes for Hayes. The Tilden electors had 34,000 majority.

COURSE OF. A SOUTHERN ELECTOR. HE ANNOUNCES HIS DETERMINATION NOT TO

VOTE-ADVICE OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLI-CAN COMMITTEE TO THE REMAINING ELECT-

The National Republican Committee have received information that one of the republican electors in a Southern State had announced his intention to some of his associates of refraining from voting at the meeting to-morrow. After full consideration of the subject and full legal advice thereon it was decided to advise the remaining electors in case of refusal to vote or costing of blank vote, to declare a vacancy to exist, and proceed to fill it in order that the full vote of the State may be given. The electors have made known their intention to take this course.

CORONER'S WORK

Three inquests were held at the Coroners' office yeserday. One was in the case of a woman named Lizzie Brown, who set her clothes on fire, in some unknown way, at the rear of No. 7 Elizabeth street, on the 26th uit. She was badly burned about the head and body, and died in the hospital, whither she was removed, soon after. Some matches and kindling wood were found in the outhouse. The woman was said to be addicted to drink.

Baxter street, was standing on the balcony of his house, on the 5th of last August, when the railing against which he was leaning gave way, and José was

against which he was leaving gave way, and José was precipitated to the sidewalk. The fall fractured his spine. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died about ton days after.

Louisa Trimbie, a pedier, while walking along the railroad track of the Hariem road, near Williamsbridge, on the 25th ult., was run into by a locomotive. The woman, according to the engineer's testimony, was notified by the whistle to get off the track when the track way set some distance from her, but she continued walking toward the engine, and was struck belore the train could be stopped. She was conveyed to the Ninety-ninth street Hospital, and subsequently died there.

The above inquests were held by Coroner Eickhoff, and in each case the verdict of the jury was one of accidental death.

POLICE DISCIPLINE.

The case of ex-Patrolman Miller has been reopened by a decision of the Court of Appeals, made yesterday. The judgment of the Supreme Court has been reversed and a rehearing of the case of the People ex rel. Miller vs. the New York Police Commissioners has been or-dered. It was established that the Commissioners never gave Miller a hearing, but dismissed him upon the parts of the charges which he admitted to be true.

the parts of the charges which he admitted to be true.

At a meeting of the Folice Board yesterday, Patrolmen Clark and Burk, of the Twentieth precinct, were dismissed the force. Roundsman Borns, of the Thirtieth precinct, was also dismissed. Edward McCabe, James J. Sullvan, W. F. Austin, John J. Farrell and Peter Clarkson were appointed patrolmen.

Superintendent Walling and the four Inspectors were yesterday summoned before the Board of Commissioners and spoken to somewhat sharply on the neglected condition of some of the station housas. Of late the Commissioners have contracted the habit of dropping into stations at unseasonable hours, and their vigilance has been productive of sood results. The inspectors were told that they would be held to a stricter account with regard to the appearance of their force, and they in turn should look to captains and sorgeants.

CARL SCHURZ'S SUCCESSOR.

A Man Who May in Future Control German Politics.

AN ILLUSTRATION FROM NATURE

Pulitzer's Views of the Present Curious Situation.

One of the remarkable features of the late Presiden tial canvass was Mr. Carl Schurz's electioneering tour throughout the country in behalf of the republican democratic. Both men are Germans. Both were editors and owners of the Westliche Post of St. Louis, Mo., and both are equally proficient in the knowledge application and expression of the English language. Schurz is far the better known of the two; in fact the late campaign. Between the two there is a remarkable physical resemblance. Schurz, however, is older by at least ten years, wears a much heavier, reddish beard, and is of larger and broader build. Both men wear glasses to their eyesight, the differen that Pulitzer is in a worse way for artificial aids to vision than the other. Schurz did stand in the same relation to the Germans of this country that Moses did to the Israelites and Daniel O'Connell to the Irish. He is now out of that relationship to his countrymen and his place is evidently to be taken by Pulitzer. Pulitzer, like Napoleon, believes in destiny, and as the star of Schurz declines he sees his own rising brighter and higher in the political ormament. The Germans, to a large extent, recognize in Pulitzer their coming guide, osopher and friend, and wherever he goes they let him know it to a greater or less extent.

PELITZER INVITED SCHURZ
st the opening of the campaign to a joint discussion of
the issues of the hour. The latter declined on the high-toned German measurement of men that because he (Schurz) was at one time a major general in the army, a Minister to Spain, &c., he could not allow himself to descend to a controversy with one who was only a captain in the army, and subsequently a more two was commenced and blood was drawn.

Let Pulitzer tell the rest of the story as he told it to

a HERALD reporter who called to see him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon. But there is a word or two to be said in advance. Mr. Schurz, equipped in great character and consequence, started out on the Hayes campaign like a biazing meteor. Every step he made was recorded by the universal press. Republicans built high on his swingeing philippics against the democracy, and there was much expected of the German orator in influencing the German vote. Pulitzer started in his wake in the cause of the and the bowels of the latter were made to feel at times many a fearful pang. Pulitzer neld ca to Schurz like a pitch plaster to a pine plank. If the latter spoke here to-night the former followed to-morrow night, and the difference was this-that while Schurz gathered together a great audience, who listened to him with pro-found attention as they might listen to Professor Typdail on the "Theory of Light," and accepted his conclusions with reverent faith in the character of the speaker, Pulitzer, who had an equally numerous audi-

speaker, Pulitzer, who had an equally numerous auditory, took his cue and his impulses from the moment, and blazed away right and left with the effect, on every occasion, of overturning whatever convictions had been implanted by his adversary.

SCHERZ HAD NO HEMOR,
while Pulitzer was full of it. Schurz was a great, heavy, old lashioned three-deeker; Pulitzer was a whole mosquito feet. The former let fail weighty words of formulated political wisdom that equally edified and puzzied his hearers; the latter was a regular St. Catherine's wheel, letting off rockets at every turn mingled of wit and sarcasm, and using up without effort the elaborated fabric of logic constructed by his more practical and prosate opponent. As was said at the beginning, it was one of the most singular episodes of the campaign, this struggle for the German vote, and Pulitzer now must certainly be declared the winning horse. Pulitzer's views are now of as high rank as ever were those of the celebrated Schurz.

"What is Schurz's strong point?" asked the reporter of Mr. Pulitzer.

"What is Schurz's strong point?" asked the reporter of Mr. Pulitzer.

Mr. Pulitzer.—Schurz is strong in his industry. He is an amuzing worker. He will write over ten and twenty times a speech he intends to make, and commit every word of it to memory, and yet when you hear it you will he so deceived by its apparent spontaniety and application to the current scattment of the moment that you will involuntarily conclude it is extem-

Peraneous.

Reporter—Then Schurz is more or less of an impowould be the last to say a word against him; but it himself, you know, he must admit that he took up the wrong one of the blanket this time, and he used him

would be the last to say a word against him; but to himself, you know, he must admit that he took up the wrong ent of the blanket this time, and he used himself up.

REFORTER—Did not you help to use him up?

Mr. PULITZER—No; he used himself up.

STRONG CONVICTIONS IN THE WAST.

REFORTER—You have just come, as I understand, from a trip through the West, and what do you find the sentiment of the people there on the situation South?

Mr. PULITZER—They are very intense in their convictions one way and the other. The democrats believe that Tilden is elected, the republicans believe Hayes is, and the earnestness of both sides might appair a man less acquainted with politics and with tip people. To all men in America to-day a serious crisis appears imminent; but on reflection you must admit that we have been lace to face with a crisis heretolore that was made to appear even more fearful and disastrous than the present one, and that was when Ben Wade came within an acc of being made President by grace of the Senate. Recollect how the party papers then rain with alarms of war and am-rolly; how Wasnington was said to be threatened by the redel militial of Maryland; how the national Capitol, like the Houses of Partisiment in London some centuries ago, was inglon was said to be threatened by the redel militial of Maryland; how the national Capitol, like the Houses of Partisiment in London some centuries ago, was inglon was said to be threatened by the redel militial of Maryland; how the national Capitol, like the Houses of Partisiment in London some centuries ago, was inglon was said to be increased and surring events are now aliment under the mpeachment of Johnson. Recollect all this and know to day that these great and surring events are now aliment understand what the public leving. And surring events are now aliment understand that the republican vote cast for Haye and Wheeler was purely sectional. It was sectional, and as pronounced in its meaning as the opinion that Frenchmen might be called on to give of dermans, or

AN INDEPENDENT PRESS WANTED. REPORTIES What do you suppose would be the easiest and readiest solution of the unfortunate trouble at the South?

Mr. Pulitzek—Honestly, I believe that if an inde-

At. PULITARE.—Honestly, I believe that if an independent press existed in this country no such imbregio as the present could have lasted forty-eight hours. The people are fooled, misled and humbugged by the partisan press. Neither side will tell the truth, and the whole truth, yet there are thousands of eager, carnest, honest people yearning, as the hart yearnest for the waters, for words of truth and they do not get them. The Herald comes nearer than any other paper I know to telling the people the true state of affairs; but suppose the Herald cound be multiplied in every county and town throughout the country do you suppose these palpable imquities of the Returning Board of New Orleans could go on?

Reperent—I wish to sak you why the German people left the republican party aimost en mease in the late campaign?

Mr. Peliters—There might be given such a philosophical answer to that question as that the people, like a flock of sheep, will fellow where a few noisy beliwethers lead the way; but I think at the bottom of the German defection from the republican party will be nount was being robbed.

this time, and I think they made their mark on the campaign.

REPORTER—Is there any reason for alarm now?

Mr. PULITER—I think the situation is critical, but not so critical as to cause alarm. It is absurd to think that the iramers of the constitution meant that is should be such an abding instrument and so incapable of being interpreted in any other sense than the mere letter directed as not to be able to meet by a proper rendering on its spirit a contingency like this. England has no written constitution, but when great events have arisen the sense of the assembled wigdom of Parliament has been jound to meet the requirements of the moment. It will be the same with us

NEWS IN THE CITY.

A Thanksgiving anniversary celebration was held last evening by the Twenty-fourth street Methodist Episcopal church Sabbath school.

At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, be-

fore Justice Kasmire, Carrie Devlin was held for trial for snatching a gold ring from John E. Bailey, of No.

Peter Schweigert, a workman in the new building No. 23 Leonard street, was seveerly injured in the head yesterday by a falling brick from the fifth story. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Jane Daly, aged seventeen years, who was accidentally burned by her clothes catching fire from the stove, at her residence, No. 454 West Forty-fifth streets on November 21, died yesterday.

The Yorkville Lodge, I. O. O. F., held their fourth

annual ball at Parepa Hall last evening. The affair was thoroughly successful and the proceeds were devoted to the wislows and orphans' fund.

Strongbow Anderson, aged cighty-one years, a resident of Sailors' Snug Harbor, died suddenly at Mrs. Rodger's lodging house, No. 28 Rose street, early yeaterday morning. The Coroner was notified.

The Society for the Relief of German Widows and Orphaus met yesterday, Mrs. Oswald Ottendorfer in the chair. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer showed that good work was being done and that each member was aiding in some way in the enterprise.

The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Asso ciation met yesterday afternoon at their rooms, Park row, at which the bylaws were amended, substituting the word "person" for "outsider," in the bylaws setting forth that "no coaching would be allowed by any outsider."

during the month of November were as follows: —First district, \$582; Second district, \$789; Third district, \$580; Fourth district, \$575-50; Fifth district, \$93; Sixth district, \$51, and Court of Special Sessions, \$662-50. Total, \$3,203.

A fashionably dressed young woman attempted to

from the Hoboken terryboat Secaucus as the boat was entering the Hoboken silp. She retured when taken to the station house to divuige her real name. She is believed to be insane.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Chil

ommit suicide last evening by jumping into the river

dren, held yesterday, Mr. Thomas C. Acton .presiding, the report for the past month was read, showing that sixty-tive complaints had been received and fifty eight lavestigated, and that nine cases were prosecuted. John Lamb, aged seventeen, of No. 329 West Seven

teenth street, who never heard the story of the geese of the Capitol, was held for trial at the Washington

The manager of the Tivoli Theatre, A. H. Dunham, and a member of his company, named harry Osborne, disagreed lately about the character the latter should enact at a certain matindo Mr. Denham's fist came violently into contact with one of Mr. Osborne's eyes.
This blow cost Mr. Denham \$10, which he paid cash
down in a police court yesterday. He was also placed
under bones to the extent of \$300.

About twelve o'clock on Monday night Andrew

the avenue by two young men, one of whom, named John Kinney, of No. 306 avenue A, caught him by the throat and held him down while his companion searched his pockets. Officer Muldoon, of the Eighteenth precinct, who witnessed the occurrence, arrested Kinney. The prisoner was yesterday in 'the Fityseventh Street Police Court committed to auswer, in default of \$3,000 bail.

BROOKLYN.

The new hospital for incurables at Flatbush will be ready for occupancy to-morrow.

The net profits of the performances given last week of the fund of the New York Soldiers' Home, was about \$700. by the "Color Guard" at the Academy of Music, in aid The Brooklyn Board of Estimate yesterday appor-

tioned \$6,374 of the Excise moneys on hand among a number of the charitable institutions of that city at the rate of \$2.85 for each person in the asylums and hospitals.

A fire broke out last night in the cabin of the canal

boat Catharine Conicy, lying at the foot of Dock street, Brooklyn, causing a damage of \$600. The fire was caused by the woodwork catching fire from the storopipe. A few months ago Catherine Leonard recovered a verdict of \$2,500 for the loss of her husband, who was

killed in an exeavation on the Bay Ridge Railroad-the General Term of the court has confirmed the ver-dict on appeal.

The Brooklyn detectives who have been searching for George W. Ketchum, the insane young man miss-ing from his home, No. 244 Dean street, since the morning of November 17, are despairing of ever find-ing trace of him.

Yesterday Judge Reynolds, of the Brooklyn City Court, dismissed the suit brought against the Union Ferry Company to recover \$5,000 for miuries sustained by Ignacio C. Denman, who had one of his feet crushed between a Hamilton avenue ferry boat and the

REPORTER—Then Schurz is more or less of an imposition.

Mr. PULITERE—No, not an imposition. Mr. Schurz is an abie man; but, enfer nous, extremely overrated. You know the old saying, "There is no luck in idle pess." Schurz has been an inportinate worker. He as at bottem and all through a well meaning man, and it bottem and all through a well meaning man, and it is the less of the life of plaintiff's child, who defined the property of the loss of the life of plaintiff's child, who defined the property of the loss of the life of plaintiff's child, who

Philip Murphy was examined before United States Commissioner Allen yesterday on charge of refusing to give information necessary to verify the registry itsts. Decision was reserved. James Benson, a fireman, was examined before the Commissioner, charged with registering from a house in the Eleventh ward, where he did not reside. The case was adjourned for further hearing.

While Mrs. Hulbert, of No. 194 President street,

South Brooklyn, was out riding yesterday with her little daughter the horses attached to the carriage took flight and ran away. Mrs. Huibert and the child were thrown to the pavement, but fortunately received but a lew slight bruises. The coachman was badly injured and was conveyed to his home in a car riage.

Yesterday, the jury in the case of George Kane against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, ren-dered a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$3,500. The action was brought to recover \$10.000 for the loss of the services of his wife, Mrs. Kane, seriously injured in January last, while attempting to step observed and account of the services of the service

An entertainment, consisting of lastrumental music mouth church last evening in aid of the Reformed 19ebriates' Home. Mr. Altred Pease presided at the plane. Mrs. Emma H. Carter, who was introduced by Assistant Pastor Hallday, recited comic, sentimental and pathetic selections from Mrs. Browning, Artemus Ward and other authors.

LONG ISLAND

William Cannon, thirteen years old, residing in the village of Jamnica, had his left arm blown off by the accidental discharge of a lowling piece on Monday evening. Nelson Hardy, arrested on the charge of robbing the

harness shop of Richarda Neail, at Jamaica, on the night of the 20th of November, yesterday pleaded guilty to the larceny and was sentenced to the County Jail for three months.

The Executive Committee of the residents of Hemp-

stead, North Hempstead and Oyster Bay, having in charge the project of erecting the new county of Nas

STATEN ISLAND.

The Park Brewery, at Stapleton, one of the largest in the village, paid off the working force on Saturday last and closed the establishment for a time. Ice has already been formed on the poods about Staten Island to the thickness of from three to four

inches, and the dealers expect soon to commence cut-ting their season's supply.

The boiler house of the New York Dyeing Establish-

ment, at West Brighton, was destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. The loss on the building is about \$300. About the same time another fire occurred in a small barn on Bergen avenue, which was also destroyed. It was owned by Mr. Joshua Mersereau, and valued at about \$300; no insurance.

NEW JERSEY.

The papers in the Bayonne Hotel case have been

laid before the Grand Jury at Jersey City.

A collision occurred yesterday at the Grove atreet crossing of the Eric Rankway, in Jersey City, by which several cars of the freight train were thrown oil the track. No person was injured. The December term of the Hudson County Courts

opened yesterday. Hermann D. Busch, of Hoboken, is foreman of the Grand Jury. Among the important cases to be tried in the Supreme and Circuit Courts are two libel suits against a Jersey City paper.

A CREMATION PILGRINAGE.

Preparations for Burning the Remains of the Baron De Palm.

INCIDENTS OF THE FUNERAL JOURNEY.

The Corpse Goes Astray-Horror of the Undertaker.

LIGHTING THE FURNACE FIRES.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] WASHINGTON, Pa., Dec. 5, 1876. Washington, Pa., sang out the conductor this morn

ing at about a quarter to twelve o'clock, as the train which bore the body of the late Baron De Palm and the party of cremationists and journalists arrived at the lamous home of Dr. Le Moyne, and at the cradle of American cremation. The trip was interesting, and a lively one in many respects. No topic of convergloomy as it may seem to some, and the charms with which Mr. Olcott, the president of the The osophical Society and his associates, knew how to invest this theme, enhanced the pleasure of the journey. Mr. Olcott rendered crematoo perfectly fascinating to every one who heard him expound its beauties in the sleeping car last night, and this morning he explained that, after all, cremation was only a quicker process than inhumation in giving back to the earth the immaterial vesture of our spirits. This idea Mr. Olcott illustrated with a wealth of poetic and antique lore which was enough to convert the most stubborn lover of graveyard flowers and seeker after Greenwood plots to an in-veterate cremationist. One journalist, to be sure, took up the cudgels for embalument in preference to cremation; but he was soon squeiched by Mr. Olcott's telling and forcible arguments. Two Olcott's explanations, at once declared to the Heralo's representative their intention of resigning their beautitul plots in Greenwood and ordering that after their death their bodies to be cremated for the sake of came soon a profound believer in cremation, until he woke at Pittsburg this morning and found that his sealskin cap had been filched from his head during the night; undoubtedly the work of the spirit of the late Baron, which will probably remain perturbed until it rests in Mr-Olcott's clay urn, and was no doubt restlessly stalking small wooden box, marked "Glass-Handle with care." and explained that it would hold about a quart and pint of ashes; the last of the baron. HOW WILL THE LADIES LIKE CREMATION?

Those who were still not converted, by this morning, were at last won over by the new idea which passed across Mr. Olgott's fertile brain after break fast, Speaking of the many letters which br. Le Moyne had received from nunerous ladies and gentlemen, and more especially from ladies, Mr. Olcott said that the fair sex would naturally become the most ardent devotees of cremation, for with them the preservation of their beauty was the supreme, as it was the last, thought of their lives; and they could not bear to think of their own beautiful forms having to be subjected to the hideous process of slow putrefaction. On the contrary, Mr. Olcott thought that the idea of a fashionable young lady seeing her mortal form, once the adoration of every young beau in the ball room, reduced to a few pounds of nice, clean ashes, could not be repugnant to her, but the objection was made to the absence of flowers in the crematory ob-sequies. Mr. Olcott thought this was no objection at all. The ashes need not be preserved in urns, as many people thought, but could be strown under the ground,

people thought, but could be strewn under the ground, and the ancients, he explained, had a beautiful custom of sowing flower seed snong the ashes, so that the roses and alliles could blesson out from the last remains of their friends and kinsmen.

The confers Goes Astrat.

This morning, at Pittsburg, there was a diversion in the frantic anxiety of Mr. Burkhorst, the undertaker of the Theosophical Society, a big, burly, red-laced, heavy mestached German, who thought he had lost the body. The corpse was to be transferred here to another train, but alas, in the critical moment the corpse was not be the transferred here to another train, but alas, in the critical moment the corpse was now et. Here was a nice pickle. Relating this adventure the worthy Teuton sententiously asked:—"How can we have a cremation without a corpse," My God! I was in an awful fix. The body was to have been here before us, and here I was, and nobody knows anything about it. I asked the conductor it he's got the corpse, Says he 'What do you take me for? Do you think I'm an undertaker?' I ask another man; nobody knows anything about it. Well, I got irantic. I thought somebody had stolen our corpre so as to turn this whole cremation business into ridicule. But I found him at last. I got him now, and now I'll keep

tinis whole cremation business into ridicule. But I found him at last. I got him now, and now 'II keep my eye on him; you may rest assured. What I am mad at now is only that in hunting about for the corpse I lost my breakiast."

Gosser about 7 HE LATE BARON.

Another interesting feature of the trip was the reminiscences of the late flavou, as spicity related by Mr. Olcott. The latter described the Baron in a siriking manner. He and there was something of the horse about the Baron's countenance. It was very clongared down from the cyce, which were small, and he had severed again forward in a spear-like were, He had a large horsey mouth, too, and was fond of laughing and smiling. His laugh Mr. Olcott described as very strange. It drew up the deep, heavy wrinkles which corrugated his flabby cheeks, and made his little cyce sink almost into no hingness. A visionary, harmiess and good-natured expression, but ever recties and of an intensely speculative emperament. He always had some grand scheme, some novel and wonderful patent on hand, which was to make his fortune. Colonel Olcott then related how was raim and of his own accord his removal to the Rosewell Hospital, where he died. And thus the time was pleasantly white dawny until hear noon, when the Rosewell Hospital, where he died. And thus the time was pleasantly white away until hear noon, when the train arrived at Washington.

ARRIVAL OF THE FUNKEAL PARTY.

By this time the representatives of the leading New York journals were fortuied by artists from the Graphic and other illustrated journals and reporters of the leading Political Politic

portion of the community, crowded round the casket to enjoy a good stare, and after having done so they went on, laughing and jesting as merrily as ever.

THE HODY LAID OUT.

Colonel Olcott finantly cleared the room to lay out the bedy on the catalalque. The corpse was wrapped in a linen sheet which had been saturated with a solution of alun to guard against immediate combustion, and laid out on the iron crib in which the body is to be consumed. The flowers and spices will be placed upon the corpse to-morrow morning, before the cradle is said into the retort. This is to be done at eight o'clock in the morning. Some twenty or twenty-live physicians from the principal Eastern cities have already arrived to witness the ceremony, and attended this evening a reception given by Dr. Lemoyne.

At midnight, when your correspondent last visited the crematory, all was still and silent as death, and the mummified eveless corpse of the Baron, stretched in a white sheet on this gaunt iron crib, presented a ghastly and weird spectacle, while the fireman was still filing the furnace, the wind howling and moning; without, and the shrill blowing of air into the furnace making a still more dismal sound within.

There is great excitement in the town and round its neighborhood in anticipation of to-morrow's extraordinary ceremonies.

INCARCERATED TWEED.

FOSTER DEWEY AND EX-COMMISSIONER DIAIR

IN COUNCIL WITH HIM YESTERDAY. The great question agitating the minds of many local ex-magnates at this moment is what will be done with their former chief William M. Tweed, who is languishing in Ludlow Street jail. They are all at sea oncerning his future and know little or nothing of the actual state of his case. Even his daily life in the red brick prison is hidden from them by an impenetrable veil of mystery because he steadfastly adheres to his resolve not to receive any but his most intimate and

veil of mystery because he steadfastly adheres to his resolve not to receive any but his most intimate and trusty friends, who are mute upon all matters connected with him. He leads the quetest kind of his, rising regularly daily about eight A. M. and retiring about ten P. M. His days are devoted to the study of his own affairs and other congenial subjects.

Yesterday was exceptionally peaceable, the early part of it being spent by Mr. Tweed in reading. He was not disturbed by any one until ex-Fire Commissioner Blair's arrival. Mr. Blair flourished under the "old man's" repose and hailed from the Seventh ward, Tweed's own district. The Commissioner, it was understood, pand the prisoner merely a friendly visit yesterday and did not remain long. Whatever busines he might have had with Mr. Tweed he was careful not to reveal. From the time of his departure until General William M. Tweed, Jr., came to soo his father the latter relapsed into his meditative and studious mood, occupying himself during the weary hours as he has been accustomed to since his return to the jail. Early in the eyening Mr. Foster Dewey paid a visit, and later on came Richard M. Tweed, the ex-chief's brother. The three visitors remained with the prisoner until hall-past nine o'clook. The prisoner then surrendered himself to the medical attenuant, whose duty it was to give him a medicated bath.

The LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Upon the motion of Messrs. Field & Deyo to set aside and vacate the judgments in the case of the people against William M. Tweed, Judge Brady yesterday lesued an order to show cause, returnable to-day.

A PLEA FOR GREAT ROGUES. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

The prejudice of mankind has always been arrayed against its benefactors, whether in Palestino or New pendicant reformer labors for the public without reward to himself; the millionnaire reformer labors for the public, takes bread from the rich and gives it to the poor and appropriates his own reward. Such was

the public, takes bread from the rich and gives it to the poor and appropriates his own reward. Such was William M. Tweed. Pite mountains of infamy upon his name, desecrate the blood of his ancestors if you will, imprison and impoverish him and still he is your retormer and benefactor. You have his A. T. Stewart and William B. Astor sciently away in the tomb suce Tweed became reputable, and you will lay away in the necropolis Cornelius Vanderbilt before the memory of Tweed is forgotten. The graves of Asior, Stewart and Vanderbilt may be held sacred to the memory of tweed is forgotten. The graves of Asior, Stewart and Vanderbilt may be held sacred to the memory of the rich and the opulent of the metropolis of America, while not a soil dares to speak a word of kindness for Tweed. And yet it is true that Tweed has done more to improve New York cety and add to her wealth said metropolitan growth than one hundred Stewarts, Vanderbilts and Astors.

Tweed improved and adorned the city; he paid labor its reward, and labor executed his will. Tweed was a reformer. His brain and his conceptions rose high above the ho de. He led the poor from the fatness of the rich, and he vindicated his acts by the "higher law," and paid binself from the treasury of the rich. And yet, for doing these things, which contributed infinitely to the pubble good, and doing them shove the law, he is to be adjudged guilty under the law. But is, there not a principle of justice in the great city of America commensurate with its greatness that will arise above the law and try Tweed according to the equity of his acts; if justice is extended to him according to his deserts his bonds will thank him for his foresight and the briesd and comprehensive system of public improvements which he set on host and executed in the city of New York, for henceforth it must be laid down as an axiom of civilization that honesty will support a wile and chidren, but it takes ra-cality to build cities and nations. Adopt this maxim and William M. Tweed will go free at on

WESTERN UNION.

BULLS AND BEARS ON TELEGRAPH POLES. A lengthy statement was given to the press last Western Union Telegraph Company. The paper pur-ported to be a reply, on behalf of the Western Union Company, to certain criticisms made on their last ancompany, to certain criticisms made on their last antempted to prove that the assets of the company have been greatly exaggerated in vatue. The document which was issued yeaterday indulges in some innocent pleasantries at the personal expense of Mr. Barrett; shows that the United States government may acquire all the telegraph lines in the country by purchase; goes into statistics on the subject of constructing new lines, and concludes by citing a British authority to show that the country would be justified in purchasing the lines of the Western Union at what would practically be the figures of that corporation. The cigcular of yesterday also tries to make it appear that, according to Mr. Barrett's method of calculating values, the cost of constructing 4.645 miles of poles and 10,777 miles of wires belonging to the Atlantic and Pacifica Company would be but \$515,000,000. But the circular of Mr. Orton says nothing about the expense of constructing their own lines, as compared with the capital stock of that concern is \$15,000,000. But the circular of Mr. Orton says nothing about the expense of constructing their own lines, as compared with the capital stock issued. According to Barrett's calculation this would be as follows:—183,832 miles of wires, with 10,000 instruments, and the new building on Broadway included \$14,678,400; and the outstanding capital stock, with debt of the company up to June 30, 1870, is put down at \$40,132,204.

Possibly this shaking up of the dry bones in telegraph stock has for its object that of making an impression in Wall street.

ADVICE TO GRAND JURORS. Judge Depue opened the December session of the Essex County Court, at Newark, yesterday. The Grand Jury having been sworn in, the Judge addressed the members, saying that owing to a great pressure on his time he had not been able to prepare a general charge. He referred to the main features of business charge. He referred to the main features of business on the caicadar, asking the jurors to devote their attention to the bomicade and disreputible house cases. There were three cases of homicide to come before them, he sud. The case of Steckeol, who stabbed Masson; Weining, charged with killing a man whom he pushed off a stoop, and that of McManus, who is accused of killing Lawrence Dutton. With regard to the duty of jurors he said any member had the right to bring matters before the jury. It was not necessary that they should be satisfied of a person's guilt to find as indictment against him. Just grounds of suspicion are sufficient.

HOME FOR THE AGED FAIR.

A Ladies' Fair for the benefit of the Chapin Home for the aged and infirm, between Lexington and Third avenues, was opened last evening in the vestry of Dr. avenues, was opened last evening in the vestry of Dr. Chapin's church, corner of Forty-fith street and Fifth avenue, and will continue till Saturday night, when a grand musical and literary entertainment will be given in the same place.

The articles for sale in this fair are some that were let over from the one held for the same purpose in the first week of last May. Last night being the opening one, business was not very brick; but it is expected that during this week a good sum will be realized for this very worthy object. Among the ladica attending the different stalls last evening were Mra. Chapin, Mrs. D. D. T. Marshall, Mrs. Kung, Mrs. Hoggins, Mrs. Crowell, Mrs. Lobdell, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Cot, Mrs. Ferris and Mrs. Howard.

A TROUT RAISER'S SUICIDE.

Mr. John Jackson Seaman, for years prominent in the politics and public enterprises of Queens county, committed suicide on Monday afternoon, at his residence at Ridgewood, town of Hempstead. Mr. Seaman had been very low spirited for a week or ten days previously, it is understood in consequence of business troubles. After dinner on Monday he relired to his room, where he remained until about half-pass three o'clock, when he was heard to leave the room, and it was supposed that he had left the house. About half an hour later, however, one of the members of the family happened to go up to the carried and was horrished to find Mr. Seaman heaging by the neck from one of the berms. An alarm was given and he was immediately cut down, but all efforts to resuscitate him were unavailing. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts. Mr. Seaman was a member of the State Charities Aid Association and connected with the queens county local visiting committee. He was largely engaged in trout raising, and had one of the linest premises on Long Island. dence at Ridgewood, town of Hempstead. Mr. Seq-